

## THE JASPER NEWS

ARTHUR F. DRAKE, Publisher,  
JASPER, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Jasper, Mo., as second class matter, September 21, 1898.

Subscription Rates.  
One Year.....\$1.00  
Six months.....50  
Single copies.....05



## High School Column

Conducted by  
High School Teachers

By ARTHUR MENDEL DRAKE.

Outline of war tactics employed in the present European war:

Germany's plan of attacking the Allies was as follows: To strike quickly and hard at France and crush her before she had time to put up a defense; turn eastward and attack the slow moving Russians before they had time to collect their scattered forces and defeat these one by one. In the meantime, recognizing the superiority of the English navy, she intended to keep her fleet guarding the two entrances to the country, the famous Kiel Canal and the straits between Scandinavia and Denmark. The Germans, according to their careful statistical reports, could live entirely dependent upon their own resources for a year, and by that time they expected to subdue or so divide the Balkans as to open an avenue of communication with the outer world, in addition to a subterranean passage through her ally, or at least neutral, Italy.

The German army was divided into three parts, the army of the Meuse, the army of the Moselle and the Rhine—and each assigned a vulnerable point at which to attack the French frontier. The army of the Meuse was expected to march around the northern line of French border fortifications and hurry through neutral Belgium into France, for there were no fortifications between France and Belgium. It would break their treaty obligations to do this, but they did not seem to care, and they expected Belgium to submit to it. In this supposition, though, she was badly mistaken and it was a mistake which turned out very disastrously for that country. If she had been able to reach the heart of France immediately, as she intended to do, the tide of war would not have turned as it did. As it was, the Belgians put up a stout resistance and there was a delay of nearly two weeks at Liege, Brussels, and Antwerp. This gave France plenty time to mobilize and receive help from Great Britain. Russia also was given time to prepare for the coming struggle.

Toward the latter part of August an advance toward Paris was commenced from Belgium. They overthrew everything in their way until they got within forty miles of the capital. Here they met a vast army of English, French, Russian, and Belgian soldiers which proved impregnable to the invading army. In fact it was driven slowly back until they almost reached the French frontier. Here in northeastern France the retreat stopped and the armies entrenched themselves, forming a battle line 100 miles long. This line has remained in nearly the same position until the present time with various successes on each side.

In the east the situation has been more complicated. By the middle of August the eastern di-

vision of the German army had invaded Russia, meeting the latter's army not far from the border. The end of the second month of war found this army fighting on the defensive, the Russians having defeated them in several engagements. An army that was repelling a French invasion of Alsace was sent to reinforce them, leaving the French army to help check the German advance on Paris. This was the most potent factor that prevented the fall of Paris.

Germany then decided to change her plan of campaign. She decided to act entirely on the defensive in France and to send all her troops not necessary there into Russia, win decisive victories there, and then concentrate all efforts on Paris, which she could then capture, not being harassed by Russian forces in the east. So operations were commenced on Russia. Two armies were sent, one invading from Prussia and the other from northeastern Austria, both heading for Warsaw, but the Russia that Germany was going to meet now was not the Russia of the Russo-Japanese war. At that time her officers were corrupt and inefficient and her soldiers were sullen and disobedient, but her repeated defeats in the Napoleonic and Japanese wars had taught Russia a good deal of her enemies' methods, making her more able to cope with them.

The Germans were sure of success until they got within a few miles of Warsaw—the goal they were heading for—when a superior Siberian and Cossack army came rushing to meet them. The northern army, to prevent disaster, retreated to the German border, losing very little in men or equipment. Precisely the same thing happened to the southern army, which the Russians met near Ivan gorod. Thus, the invasion of Russia failed, Germany even losing some territory previously wrested from her enemy.

In December another desperate invasion of Russia was made, but in spite of German strategy, equipment and training, the superior numbers on the Russian side told, and the attempt ended in a miserable failure.

When, in November, Turkey joined her forces with the Germans, the latter hoped that a great deal of good would come from this addition to her power. She expected that when Turkey attacked Egypt and other north African possessions of the Allies that troops would have to be sent there from the French battle line and thus weaken the defense of Paris; but it did not turn out so. England sent several of her many battleships to those Mediterranean waters and for troops she relied on Australian, African and Indian native troops from her territorial possessions. This was a force, which at the beginning of the war Germany did not count as an enemy. She thought that England held her colonies only by force of superior power and that when the war came they would all revolt. At the beginning of hostilities the plentiful outpouring of money, men and equipment from these colonies proved the falsity of that conjecture.

From the very beginning, the odds of power on the water has been with the Allies. Although the German naval officers were excellent seamen and their submarines have inflicted severe losses on the Allies' fleet, the superiority of the British fleet in point of numbers has proven too much for the German navy. The German foreign navy, that is, the fleet not in home waters, has been practically annihilated.

Germany is hemmed in on all

sides. She has lost, or is about to lose, all her foreign possessions because she has not fleet to guard them; she is on the defensive in the northwest and west in France; Russia is holding her down in the east; a hostile fleet blockades her northern ports; the Serbs are victorious in the southeast; and her ports on the Adriatic are closed by hostile warships. From now on it seems only a matter of endurance, and not one of conquest, for Germany. This does not mean that the war will be brought to a speedy issue, but it does mean that the fate of Germany and Austria is sealed, that she has no hope from now on of gaining the ultimate victory over her allied foes.

In January the relative positions of the belligerents changed but slightly. Germany was kept shut in by the Allies, but she put up a resistance that proved to the world that she was not to be speedily reduced. In the west her position remained unchanged; her lines held at every point there. In the east however, she was in the main successful. She gained no decisive victories, no hostile armies were crushed, no great battles won, but her lines were slowly pushed forward and the enemy driven back three quarters of the way to Warsaw. She gained no real chance of taking that city, though.

While the German troops were making this successful defiance to her enemies, her allies were failing her. Austria, in operation against Russia on the southeastern border of Hungary, was hopelessly defeated. She was so badly beaten that rumors of separate peace for Austria were spread. They soon died out, but the military power of the house of Hapsburg was broken and irretrievably ruined. Turkey also failed in her operation in the Carpathians, her invasion being beaten back and 140,000 men captured. Added to these disasters was the imminent danger of Italy and Roumania entering the war with the Allies.

During the latter part of January and continuing on into February, Germany had brilliant success in the east in spite of recent disasters. The Russian invasion of Hungary could not be stopped by Austrian and Hungarian troops, so German troops were called on to help. When the latter appeared on the field Russian troops were within 170 miles of Budapest. Immediately Russia lost ground and was forced clear back to her Galician frontiers. Thus a German obstacle was put in the way of Roumania's becoming an ally of Russia.

In the west, during February, no gain whatever can be claimed for the Allies, Germany even defeating a French detachment and beating down what was left of the much-heralded French offensive.

### Rheumatism Yields Quickly to Sloan's.

You can't prevent an attack of Rheumatism from coming on but you can stop it almost immediately. Sloan's Liniment gently applied to the sore joint or muscle penetrates in a few minutes to the inflamed spot that causes the pain. It soothes the hot, tender, swollen feeling, and in a very short time brings a relief that is almost unbelievable until you experience it. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25c of any Druggist and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore swollen joints, Lumbago, Sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief. H. F. Pitts.

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W. T. Berry

May 13x



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### A Legal Requirement.

The following semi-annual statement of the ownership and management of the Jasper News, is required by act of August 24, 1912:

Arthur F. Drake, who signs this statement, is the editor, managing editor, business manager, publisher and owner of the Jasper News.

Arthur F. Drake.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of March, 1915.

Bert Webb, Notary Public.

### The Mother's Song.

Hush, oh my baby, your father's a soldier. He's off to the war, and we've nothing to eat. And the glory is neither for you nor for me. With the cocklebur crushing the wheat.

Little boy baby, look well on your mother; Some day you may ask why she bore you at all; For the trenches are foul with the blood and the wallow. And the bayonet is sharp for your fall.

Rest, rosy limbs, and blue eyes, and gold lashes— Made in the mold of the Savior, they say!

Drink deep of my bosom, my starved, meager bosom. That—keeps you alive for the fray.

Sleep, oh my man child, and smile in your sleeping. But the gun has been fashioned to lay in your hand. And your life blood flows smooth in your fair little body. The better to water and plensish the land! —New York Times.

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## BEWARE!

Beware the deadly sitting habit, or, if you sit, belike a rabbit, who keepeth ever on the jump by springs concealed beneath his rump. Eschew the dull and slothful seat, and move about with willing feet. Man was not made to sit a-trance and press and press and press his pants; but rather with an open mind, to circulate among his kind. And so, my son, avoid the snare that lurks within a cushioned chair; to run like hell, it has been found, both feet must be upon the ground.

**DID YOU KNOW** that Crandall Bros. were selling Quaker Puffed Corn and Quaker Puffed Rice for 10 cents per package while it lasts. We have a whole layout of Kellogg's Breakfast Foods fresh from factory and they are just as good as the samples. We have the finest layout of coffee that Jasper can show. We have a few sacks of buckwheat flour. (It's extra good.) Maple syrup products, light and dark Karo Syrups, Big Horn apple butter, Big Horn peas and corn.

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The Wide-awake Grocers and Meat Market Men.

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"I understand that this prison has been thoroughly reformed." "Yes," replied the gentlemanly convict. "The only fault we have to find now is the necessity of associating with so uncultured a person as the warden."

## JOE FOLK

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